1 PLACE OF DEATH CERTIFICATE OF DEATH 20448 BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS Registration District No..... Township Village If death occurred in a hospital or institution. give its NAME instead of street and number. MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS 5 single 16 DATE OF DEATH 4 COLOR OR RACE 3 SEX MARRIED CHIDOWED OF DIVORCED (Month) 17 CERTIFY, that I attended deceased from 6 DATE OF BIRTH (Month) (Day) (Year) If LESS than 7 AGE l dayhrs. and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at....? or.....min.? 8 OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work (b) General nature of industry business, or establishment in which employed (or employer) 9 BIRTHPLACE (City or town. State or foreign country 10 NAME OF FATHER 11 BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (City or town, State or foreign country) (Address)...A *State the Disease Causing Death, or, indeaths from Violent Causes, state (1) Means of Injury; and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal. 18 LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (For Hospitals, Institutions, Transients, 13 BIRTHPLACE or Recent Residents) OF MOTHER (City or town, State or foreign country) At place of death yrs mos ds. State 3 yrs mos B.—Every item of info Where was disease contracted if not at place of death?..... 15 Registrar

Revised United States Standard Certificate of Death

([Approved by U. S. Census and American Public Health Association.]

Statement of occupation .- Precise statement of eccupation is very important, so that the relative healthfulness of various pursuits can be known. The question applies to each and every person, irrespective of age. For many occupations a single word or term on the first line will be sufficient, e.g., Farmer or Planter, Physician, Compositor, !Architect, Locomotive engineer, Civil engineer, Stationary fireman, etc. But in many cases, especially in: industrial employments, it is necessary to know (a) the kind of work and also (b) the nature of the business or industry, and therefore an additional line is provided for the latter statement; it should be used only when needed. As examples: (a) Spinner, (b) Cotton: mill; (a) Salesman, (b) Grocery; (a) Foreman, (b) Automobile factory. The material worked on may form part of the second statement. Never return "Laborer," "Foreman," "Manager," "Dealer," etc., without more precise specification, as Day laborer, Farm laborer, Laborer-Coal mine, etc. Women at home, who are engaged in the duties of the household only (not paid Housekeepers who receive a definite salary), may be entered as Housewife, Housework, or At home, and children, not gainfully employed, as At school or At home. · Care should be taken to report specifically the occupations of persons engaged in domestic service for wages, as Servant, Cook, Housemaid, cate. If the . occupation has been changed or given up on account of the disease causing death, state occupation at beginning of illness. If retired from business, that fact may be indicated thus: Farmer (retired, 6 yrs.) For persons who have no occupation whatever, write None.

'Statement of cause of: death.—Name, if first, the disease causing death (the primary affection with respect to time and causation); using always the same accepted term for the same disease. Examples: Gerebrospinal fever (the only definite synonym is "Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis"); Diphtheria (avoid use of "Croup"); Typhoid fever (never report

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"Typhoid pneumonia"); Lobar pneumonia; Broncho-1 pneumonia ("Pneumonia," unqualified, is indéfinite); Tuberculosis of lungs, meninges, :peritonaeum, etc., origin; "Cancer" is less definite; avoid use of "Tumor" for malignant neoplasms); Measles; Whooping cough; Chronic valvular heart disease; Chronic interstitial nephritis, etc. The contributory (secondary or intercurrent) affection need not be stated unless important. Example: | Measles (disease causing death), 29 ds.; Bronchopneumonia (secondary), 110 ds. Never report mere symptoms or terminal conditions, such as "Asthenia," "Anaemia" (merely symptomatio), "Atrophy," "Collapse," "Coma," "Convulsions," "Debility" ("Congenital," "Senile," etc.), "Dropsy," "Exhaustion," "Heart failure," "Haemorrhage," "Inanition," "Marasmus," "Old age," "Shock," "Uraemia," "Weakness," etc., when a definite disease can be ascertained as the cause. Always qualify all diseases resulting from childbirth or miscarriage, as "Puerperal septichaemia," "PUERPERAL peritonitis;" retc. State ceause | for which surgical operation was undertaken. For VIOLENT DEATHS State MEANS OF HAJURY and qualify as accidental, suicidal, or phomicidal, or as probably such, if impossible to determine definitely. Examples: Accidental drowning; struck by railway strain-accident; TRevolver awound . of headhomicide; Poisoned by carbolic acid-probably suicide. The nature of the injury, as fracture of skull, and consequences (e. g., sepsis, telanus): may be stated under the head of "Contributory." (Recommendations on statement of cause of death approved by Committee on Nomenclature gof the iAmerican Medical Association.)